Amid the city's constant din,
A man, who round the world has been,
Who. 'mid he tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thin ing all day long;
"Oh! could I only tread once more
The field-path to the farm-house door,
The old, green meadow could I see.
How happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

GENERAL NOTES.

The cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland together pay near one-fourth of the taxes of the State of Ohio.

monument to Nathaniel D. Lyon. A committee of the veteran officers of the Missouri regiments have the matter under considera-

A New York paper says that within the last ten years the screw has entirely replaced the paddle in Transatlantic navigation: the weight of marine engines has decreased one-half, the steam pressure has quadrupled, and the consumption of coal has steadily in strength, however, it was found sociable in earlier days, when we were dediminished two-thirds.

At the great Derby races in England a few 213 to 69, to witness the racing. What would be thought should the American Congress adjourn to witness the trotting in Jerome Park? Truly, our congressmen are not wholly deprayed.

The returns of the several water companies of London show that the daily supply to the entire metropotis during the past made for necessary refreshments. Low rates

The Woman's Suffrage Association of Michigan has organized for the approaching denitely. A general invitation was extended be excelled. The ladies of Rush county of 119 papers in the state, 89 have declared ment, while only 30 have opposed it,

Jackson, Mich., lately took decided action in favor of woman suffrage. The late legis lature having submitted to the public a proposition to amend the state constitution so as to admit women to the elective franchise, the convention resolved that it recognized in this action of the legislature a step toward a higher and purer administration of the government, and hoped the provision would be adopted. This is probably the first official action on this subject by any doubt. But when this unorganized, undisreligious body in the United States.

The executors of Edwin Forrest have made an arrangement with Mrs. Forrest by a ticket and adopt a platform? "Certainly," which the latter is to receive \$95,000 in satisfaction of her claim against the estate. It "But are you dissatisfied with our present will be remembered that Mrs. Forrest was state officers?" brief speech. He said organization existed in all classes of society. Until recently, we neglected to avail ourselves of its benefits. divorced from her husband several years ago, and an allimony was allowed her for support. Mr. Forrest was held to be the guilty party and forbidden from marrying men, so far as I know. again, while permission was given to Mrs. R.—Then why nomin Forrest to do so. Her counsel claimed for her the full amount due to a widow, but the matter was comprimised by her accepting the above amount.

And now we are to have a Rocky Mountain university. Colorado Springs, in Col- of it. orado, is its proposed site, and it is to draw students and support not only from Colorado, but also from Wyoming, Utab, and New Mexico. The village selected has a population of 3,000, and is situated amidst the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountain regions The people have given about one hundred acres of land, and subscribed \$10,000 toward the institution, and now are asking for some outside aid. Professor Johnsthan Edwards, of Massachusetts, has already been secured as one of the faculty, and is now at work organizing a preparatory department. The first annual meeting of the board will be held in June, when a full corps of instructors will be elected, and the regular college

year provided for. A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper claims for Oliver Evans, an American, the honor generally given to Robert Stephenson, the English engineer, of having invented the tubular system of steam boilers, He claims that Oliver Evans' engine is the only one adapted to steam traveling, and that the railway system of the present day is merely the execution of Oliver Evans' plan. It 1830, the Mechanics' Magazine, published in London, acknowledged the claim of Evans. In 1799, says the American Historical Record. Evans constructed a steam carriage, and it was the first steam engine constructed on the high-steam pressure principle. He prorailways, but not finding sufficient encouragement among his countrymen, he abandoned the idea of railway traveling by steam, patented his engine, and applied it to mills.

A college president can issue a general order as well as an army officer. Here is what president Chamberlain sent to the parents of the suspended students of Bowdoin | to be controlled by "rings," it is the inten-College: "If your son will sign the inclosed blank, renewing in good faith and without reservation, his matriculation pledge of office. Don't you think this is right? obedience to the laws and regulations of the | R. Certainly; and, by your own admiscollege, and forward it to the president within ten days from date, he will be allowed to return and resume his place in the class; and this he will be expected to do without further delay. If he does not do this, he must consider himself, by the act of refusal, as expelled from the college at the ex- state tickt will be? piration of ten days. If he concludes to re-turn to his duty, and his objections to the was best. turn to his duty, and his objections to the was best.

drill are not removed, he can, at the end of the term, but not before, receive an hone rather the present republican state officers will be and visitors; 2 P. M.—Address by Lieutenant

THE IT IS NOT THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

THE 10TH AND ITS WORK. A strong temperance plank will be incorporated into the platform.

R.—Will you say anything about financial WHAT THE INDEPENDENTS WILL DO.

SOME AUGURIES OF THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

PRESENT PARTIES AND THEIR USELESSNESS-A POSSIBLE PROPHECY OF THE DAY AND

Mr. D. S. Alexander, the driving correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette in this city, has been investigating the reform movement, and sends some points from the fountain-head. He writes: That the socalled farmers' convention, which is called for the 10th of June, will be a grand success in point of numbers, there can no longer be any doubt. From the very outset farmers throughout the state seemed to take as kindly A renewed effort is being made in St. to it as they did to the granger move-Louis to complete the proposed fund for a ment. No sooner were the calls issued than they came back freighted with names. It the convention attempted to publish all the names sent in. As the movement gained lists. But I can not learn that any town At the great Derby races in England a few ship or county meetings are being held for days ago, Parliament adjourned, by a vote of the selection of delegates. Indeed, if I understand the matter correctly, it is not the est of all. By isolated action we reap none with the movement. For the purpose of any political creed. The speaker closed by Fair Grounds and Exposition buildings Grange, which declares that no grange, if nave been secured, where the covention will true to its obligations, can be held, and ample arrangements have been month was 109,544,116 gallons. The number of houses supplied was 508,818, and the average daily supply per head to the entire population was 32½ gallons.

Indee for necessary refreshments. Low rates have also been secured at all of the hotels, and every railroad leading to Indianapolis has guaranteed half-fare tickets, good for three days. Just what are the objective population was 32½ gallons. mass state convention it is difficult to ascertain. The general call, issued six or eight

ers, who will make a regular canvass. Out "to all who favor reform in national, state, of 119 papers in the state, 89 have declared and county affairs;" but I have seen no one in favor of the woman's suffrage amend-not even the supposed originators of the proj ect, who could give me anything more defin-Katsuki, one of the Japanese students for- ite. Mr. James Comstock, of Hancock counmerly attending school in this country at ty, the grand worthy patriarch of the grangers Troy, N. Y., has just been executed in Japan, for this purpose has been traveling all over being one of a party of twelve insurrection- the state, can give no satisfactory informa He is represented as a young man of tion as to the work to be done, and yet he unusual ability, and, while in his native dis- was one of the few who drew up the county trict, was leader among his comrades. His and state calls, and aided in their distribuprovince being in a state of insurrection, he tion. He says the farmers are greatly inter-

RURAL DISTRICTS farmer's convention than to transact the work before their respective lodges. In this Mr. Comstock, without doubt, speaks the truth. That he and his associates have succeeded in working up an intense interes among all classes and parties there can be no educate the working class. Farmers must be ciplined, and unwieldy mass of men get here, what are they going to do? Nominate says Mr. Comstock; "we shall do both."

Mr. C .- I am not, and know no reason why anyone should be. They are all honest

R.-Theu why nominate a state ticket? Mr. C .- We need a state organization to effect reforms in counties and districts. R.-What fault have you to find with your

Mr. C .- Our county (Hancock) has run by rings for years, and we've got tired -Your county is democratic, is it not

R.-Then why not join the republicans and select honest men of your own views? Mr. C .- We mean to do so. R.-But do you need a state ticket, or

organization to do that? Mr. C.-No, I should say not. R .- If you have no objection to the pres ent state officers to be elected this year, and intend joining with the republicans in your county to effect a reformation, then why do rections you need, so far as you and your county is Where our interest hes the spirit leads us. concerned, to hold a state convention, nominate a ticket, adopt a platform, and thereby duty you will put your hands on politics. possibly defeat the very men for state officers against whom you have no charges to tion that had its object the elevation of labor

Mr. C .- We, perhaps, have no reason. But others may not agree with me that the present state officers are not objectionable. R -Did you ever hear anyone, democrat. liberal or republican, who knew anything about our present republican state officers. find any fault with them?

Mr. C .- No. I think not. R .- Do you know of a county in the state under democratic rule, where the republicans will not be glad to join the farmers, and elect honest men to office, if the present incumbents are dishonest?

Mr. C .- No, and they will do so every R .- If republicans are in the majority, and have been administering affairs dishonestly. do you know of any county where the farmers will not aid the democrats in selecting

and electing honest men? Mr C .- No, I do not, and I know the farmers will do this. In those counties where the party having the majority has acted dis-

tion of the farmers to join bands with the minority, and elect honest, capable men, to

sion, you have an organization sufficiently perfected to accomplish this. Now, why do

the term, but not before, receive an hone rable dismissal and go to some other college.

The annual report of the United States Military Post Library Association, just published, gives some interesting facts connected with its works. The following is a partial, summary of its work for the year 1873: Number of books of history, travel, fiction at the present republican state officers will be renominated on the 17th of June, and you know nothing against them, and never heard any one say anything derogatory to their official or private characters. Then, why should you, or the farmers' convention, oppose them by a ticket of your own making, and thus possibly reduce their vote sufficiently to elect the democratic ticket—atlcket which may be to the graduating class, by Thomas J. Ternominated on the 17th of June, and your and your and your and your and your and your sonvent for the law department; Address by Judge B. E. Rhodes, A. M. Valedictory to the graduating class, by Thomas J. Ternominated on the 17th of June, and you have already admitted that you know nothing against them, and never heard any one say anything derogatory to their official or private characters. Then, why should you, or the farmers' convention, oppose them by Judge B. E. Rhodes, A. M. Valedictory to the graduating class, by Thomas J. Ternominated on the 17th of June, and your and your and your should be and visitors; 2 P. M.—Address by Lieutenant Governo Leonidas Sexton, Rushville, Ind., short addresses by the judges of the Supreme Court, and other visitors, and the dedicatory services by the president of the university.

Wednesday, July 1., 7:30 P. M.—Comment of the law department; Address by Judge B. E. Rhodes, A. M. Valedictory to the graduating class, by Thomas J. Ternominated on the 17th of June, and your addresses by the judges of the Supreme Court, and other visitors, and the dedicatory services by the president of the university.

depend of the li meded to mente alma.

Mr. C .- I don't know.

OPENING GUNS.

GRANGERS IN THE GROVES.

PICNIC AND GENERAL GOOD TIME-NOTES OF THE SPEAKERS. From a Special Correspondent of the Sentinel.] was simply a question of circulation, for making, was his calling. The object of our the time for holding the congressional conthose counties that returned the largest lists were those in which the calls were those in which the calls were those in which the calls were those in the country. And by so doing all other ous, each county in the district having one or more individuals who are willing to lay the most thoroughly distributed. For a time basis of all industries. It has been negseveral papers interested in the success of lected. By building up our own inter-We need to associate more in order to learn each other's wants. We were much more impossible to print the rapidly increasing pendent upon each other. We live for mutual benefit, and need some kind of association. Our business is linked together, so that what is the interest of one is the interof these benefits. Our order is not political. intentien to appoint delegates, but every one of these benefits. Our order is not political, is requested to attend who has sympathy as has been charged. We do not indorse attracting a great crowd, therefore, the State | reading from the platform of the National true to its obligations, can have anything to do with politics. The Rev. Mr. Cotton made a few remarks. As far as he understood it, he could say, "God bless this great interest." He thought it the foundation of every other interest, three days. Just what are the objects of this The chairman said the meeting would adbe excelled. The ladies of Rush county have earned an envisble reputation for pre-

> We want more purity and honesty. There balance of power in everything.' Human exbegins to spurn labor, then that country begins to sink. The grange is calculated to able to get up and express their views on occasions like this. They and their wives talk fluently in the home circle. Why not do the same before a public gathering? Mr. J. Comstock, of Hancock, having missed the train, arrived at this juncture and made a After sketching the progress of the order, he said a result is that farming is being studied more than formerly. Farmers give more attention to personal neatness, Their children are learning more of society-are not as abashed in the presence of company. There are so many still joining the granges meetings bave that frequently the meetings have to be continued till after daylight. There seems to be no dirainution in interest. The chairman then anyounced that the meeting was open to both grangers and anti-grangers. He then introduced Mr. O'Brien Gwine, who said he did not know why they called him out unless they thought an Irishman could speak as well on a subject he knew nothing with discretion. Don't pull down every thing, but prune out that which is wrong. Advance cautiously and steadily. Some say the order is not political. But I think certain diif the spirit moves in And I suspect that when you feel it your Rev. D. M. Stewart said that any combinahad his approval. He loved to see it dignified and had no love for any who would not work. Considering their disappointment, the grangers succeeded well in making the occasion a pleasant one, and demonstrated that they need not send abroad to get men to talk about the farming interest. Rush is one of the finest counties in the state,

and has citizens who know how to appreci-STATE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT. On June 23d the annual (and 45th com-

mencement) of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, begins and continuos until Thursday evening. The program for each day is as follows: June 23, 24, 25 and 26, examination of the

Tuesday, June 23d., 3 P. M .- Meeting of the board of examiners. Friday, June 26, 7:30 P. M .- Valedictory exercises of the Athenian, Philomathean and

Hesperian literary societies, Sunday, June 28, 3:30 P. M.—Baccalaureate sermon, by President C. Nutt, D. D., LL. D. Monday, June 29, 3 P. M.—Meeting of the board of trustees and visitors; 7:30 P. M .annual address before the Athenian, Philomathean and Hesperian literary societies, by the

Tuesday, June 30, 8:30 A. M.-Class-day exercises; 7:30 P. M. Alumni re-union; ad-

Wednesday, July 1. (Dedication of the new building.) 10 A. M.-Scientific address

hune. Conferring of degress and awarding

THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE BLAVENTH DISTRICT—A MYRIAD OF AVAILABLE CANDI-DATES-SIDE VIEW OF EACH AND TATEIR

CHANCES OF SUCCESS. From an Occasional Correspondent of the Sentinel Кокомо, Inp., Jnne 1, 1874.—The boil-ing of the political cauldron in this part of the state is not annoying any one. Very little interest is manifested in the farmers' movement, it being generally RUSHVILLE, IND., June 4, 1874 .- Yesterday | believed that it is a kind of Sam Carey affair, a large gathering of farmers, with their fam- being manipulated by a few "time worn" illes, assembled at the beautiful fair grounds veterans of political warfare, whose success of Rush county. Mr. T. N. Link called the has not always been flattering, and whose meeting to order and announced that the thread-bare garments proclaim the necessity master of the State Grange, and others whom to which their owners are driven. The old they expected to address the meeting, had political parties have complete organizations. not arrived, and in consequence of the and are willing and prepared to fight it out disappointment, they would have to call on the old line, it being generally under upon home talent. He said while it was a stood that the grangers on na tional and state affairs will Grange pienic it was designed for all citizens without distinction. Mr. E. King was introduced, who said farming, and not speech camp there will be no little commotion, as ton county presents the name of James Evans, whose family has as great a thirst for office as the Washburnes. He is a merchant of Noblesville, has good common horse sense, and delights in being called "honest Jim." He is a Sunday school teacher of renown, is a crusader, but does not dote on the grangers. Tipton has but one candidate-Judge Green. The radicals there trot him ou as a candidate before every convention held either in the judicial or congressional district. He is always led forth "as a lamb to the slaughter," and at all times meets his fate with becoming forti-tude. He is a pioneer, and an honest lawcan yer, but is getting old, and has a "game" ties. leg. Howard county has no mean lot of "thirsters" for CONGRESSIONAL GLORY.

the venerable editor of the Kokomo Tribune journ for dinner and everybody was invited whose party record is just about good enough to the repast, Soon the people were enjoying to snow him under. He is a jolly good fel low, with many personal friends, but th "truly loyal" don't quite understand that paring good dinners, and maintained it well "swing" with A. J. in 1866. Col. N. P. Richjoined the rebels to save his life, only to fall into the hands of the government.

A Methodist Episcopal convention, at been his duty to go as an organizer of we want to educate and says the interpolation of the says the say veterate office-seeker, holding himself in readiness at all times to fill any vacancy. He was formerly a denizen of Noblesville, is more of it found among the common and may develop strength in Hamilton classes than anywhere else. They hold the county. He is popular with the Methodists crusader. presents name county perience teaches that whenever a country Colonel Tom Bringhurst, special mail agent, and J. T. Brien, of the Journal. Bringhurst is a warrior, and Bryer, a music teacher and vocalist of no bad repute. They will make a lively fight for the vote of Cass county. The former is a jolly fellow, after the free and easy style, while the latter is exceedingly pious and in favor of prohibition. James N. Tyner, the present salary grabbing incumbent, who has proved himself such an "artful dodger" by his votes on divers important measures, is setting up the pins for re-nomination. Of course be will receive the support of all cross-roads, postmas-

The little band is led by Major T. C. Philips

ters and country mail carriers whose bread and sausage depend on their keeping ON THE SUNNY SIDE of the administration. If Typer is nominated the democrats will carry the district. for he has rendered himself peculiarly distasteful to the farmers during his past term of office. Wabash county will urge the claims of Calvin Cowgill, but as he is a railroad attorney, the grangers will "face" on him, and he won't stand a ghost of a chance. Fulton county has been recently attached to the district, but we learn that Ed. about as any other. He said grangers pos. to the district, but we learn that Ed. sess much power, but advised them to use it Calkins wants the people to send him to Congress. Ed. is a young lawyer, of good habits, but will be too shortlived to occupy a seat in the national council. He has been in the legislature and his ambition should be satisfied. Let him join the subject and said that the comthe crusade and rest content with local mittee, composed of nine senators, had celebrity. The democrats of this district unanimously recommended improvement will "stand no show" unless Tyner, or some Yet the honorable senator from Michigan equally unpopular man, is nominated by radical majority, which noordinary "ground-one was not willing to wait 16 years, and swell" can overcome. If the prospect is faswell" can overcome. If the prospect is fa-vorable, however, there will be no lack of not willing to wait. The system of improve-excises, to regulate commerce with foreign candidates. General Moss, of Noblesville; Nate Overman, of Tipton; Senator Armstrong, of Howard; N. O. Ross, of Peru; Dr. Fitch, Rufus Magee and Charley Lasselle, of Cass, would, in such a contingency, consider themselves "available" candidates. It is generally understood here. that the democrats will carry the state this year with but little effort. The German and whisky vote is forever lost to the republicans, and it is thought this will be sufficient to give to the democracy the spoils. By the way it wouldn't be a bad idea. Let the "old hickories" be resuscitated and give them a

CONFIRMED.

BRISTOW MEETS WITH NO DIFFICULTY-A CLOSE RUB FOR RICHARDSON-REPUBLICAN

SENATORS REFUSE TO VOTE.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—When the Senate unanimous report was made from the committee on finance recommending the confirmation of General Bristow as secretary of treasury, in Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, A. M., Terre Richardson, resigned. The Senate. without hesitation, unanimously con-firmed the nomination. Not so had been enough money already expended however, with regard to the nomination of upon the survey of the Atlantic coast to pay Richardson to be judge of the Court of Claims, which was not reported back unanimously from the committee on the judiciary. During forty minutes of the session views were interchanged by the senators, rather in a conversational way than by debate, the democrats openly basing their opposition to the nominee on the report of the committee on ways and means and the accompanying testimony in the Sanborn of the court of Claims, which was not reported back unanimously from the committee on the judiciary. The question of a cheap transportation would control the politics of this country. The question of a cheap transportation would control the politics of this country. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said that, not having any political aspirations outside of his own state, he would vote according to the dictates of his conscience. Congress should be very careful in taking the first channel of 22 feet can be maintained with a step invalving the country in this great scheme of internal improvements. the accompanying testimony in the Sanborn case having reference to him. With this exception the question arose as to his fitness for the judgship. But little was said on the republican side. Certainly no formal defense was made of his conduct in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. Finally when the and carry them on. He would vote for the president whole program. question was taken on advising whole program. When the would vote for the and consenting to the nomination, a number of republican senators in their seats declined rejected. etc, forwarded to army posts, 3,786; religious papers, 91,000; secular papers, 71,400; magazines, 72,202; temperance lodges established, 5; literary and destroyed established, 5; copies of Scriptures distributed, 2,000; pages of tracts, leaflets, etc., distributed, 1900; number of letters received relating to the moral, religious and literary hand destroyed at the moral, religious and literary hand destroyed. As an additional to the moral religious and literary hand destroyed at the moral religious and literary hand destroyed. As an additional to the constraint of the moral religious and literary hand destroyed. As an additional to the constraint of the moral religious and literary hand destroyed. As an additional to the moral religious and literary hand destroyed. As an additional to the constraint of the moral religious and literary hand destroyed. As an additional to the constraint of the moral religious and literary hand destroyed. As an additional to the constraint of the moral religious and literary hand of the exceptive destroyed. As an additional to the constraint of the moral religious and literary hand destroyed. As an additional to the constraint of the moral religious and literary hand the roates to be improved. He said that the omination by falling to respond to their manies had voice in themsely additional to a sufficient number of them, how ever, did so to carry the confirmation by a small reagority. If those who opposed the bomination by falling to respond to their manies had voice in the report, and when they deposite them to include the Missouri river in the releast declined to vote. A sufficient number of them, how ever, did so to carry the confirmation by a small reagority. If those who opposed the homisation by falling to respond to their manies had voice in the relation to include the Missouri river in the sealed that the owned to have a sufficient number of them, how the class declined to vote of them, how the class declined to vote of them, how the class declined to vote of them, how the

XLIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

END OF THE PREEDMEN'S BANK-SAVINGS BANKS- PENSION APPROPRIATIONS - WIN-DOM'S CHEAP TRANSPORTATION SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, June 3 .- Mr. Scott, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the House bill to amend the charter of the l'reedmen's Savings and Trust Company. Fassed. The bill authorizes the appointment of three commissioners by the mptroller of currency to wind up the affairs of the company.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the commit-

tee on finance, reported favorably on the House bill explanatory of the act of June 30, 1864, in regard to savings banks with an amendment which was agreed to and the bill was passed.

The morning hour having expired, the chair called up the unfinished business which was the cheap transportation resolution of Mr. Windon, of Minnesota. It was laid aside unfortunately, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Several amendments were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed

Mr. Sargent, of California, called up a pension appropriation bill which was read. He explained that the total amount appropriated by the bill was \$29,980,000, a decrease of \$500,000, as compared with the bill last year. The pension roll would be smaller and smaller every year, unless congress should improperly increase it by putting on new cases. The only amend ment reported by the committee was one to fix the fee for preparing vouchers and ad-ministering oaths at 25 cents in each case instead of 20 cents as in the House bill. After a discussion the amendment of the committee fixing it at 25 cents was agreed to, and the bill was read the third time and passed. Mr. Windom then called up the cheap transportation resolution submitted by him on the 13th of May, instructing the commit tee on appropriations to report amendments to the pending river and harbor appropriation bill, to complete the surveys and estimates for each of the improvements recommended by the select committee on transportation upon the four routes indicated in the report of that committee. He said it was not his intention to go over the subject of

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION again as the committee had fully reviewed it. His object now was to obtain an expresupon this occasion. After dinner, Mr.W.W.
Thrasher addressed the meeting. He had been a farmer for fifty years. Was sorry to ty, the grand worthy patriarch of the grangers when so many spoingies about lack whose business it is to organize granges, and for this purpose has been traveling all over the state can give no satisfactory in forms. We don't want to hear great speakers when so much good tallower with the masses to be found at home. The cost of these surveys would be in the neighborhood of \$200,000. He came before the Senate with a firm conviction that never been popular with the masses was to be found at home. We don't want to hear great speeches—especially from politicians. We want to talk about practical things concerning men and women. Laboring people are as good as anybody if they behave themselves. I he carries cobs in his pocket, and is courting believed that the committee on transportation to his farm in the country. It is said that he carries cobs in his pocket, and is courting believed that the committee on transportation to have declarate anybody if they behave themselves. was correct in the conclusion that the enhanced value of

\$1,000,000,000 upon the completion of the improvements recommended. He hoped the resolution would have no opposition, but be passed, so that hereafter when the the Senate amendments to the House bills to Senate should be called upon to act upon the question of improvements it might do so with intelligence. Mr. Scott submitted an amendment, as follows: "And also upon a route from the

mouth of the Alleghany river to slack water, up the said river to its head waters at the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, thence by canal to the Cumberland, intersecting there the Chesapeake and Ohio canal." Agreed to. Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, said that he did not think the Senate of the United States had information enough before it to pass upon a resolution of the mandatory character of this. Who knew what the cost of these improvements would be? If the country should go on for the next sixteen during the past sixteen years, it would have an abundance of cheap transportation from the west to the east.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, submitted an amendment as follows: "And also for

to connect the waters of Chesapeake Bay with the Delaware Bay at such a point as will best promote the foreign and coastwise commerce of the country."

Mr. Windom said that the agricultural and laboring interests of the country did not propose to wait 16 years for that which could be accomplished in five or six years. Conventions all over the country had called upon congress and demanded that it act one way or another upon this subject. He re-(Chandler) said let us continue to investigate, go on 16 years longer. He (Windom) for ments heretofore followed under the river and harbor appropriation bill was most unwise. Small appropriations, scratching a little here and a little there, perhaps to carry the vote of the representative of some dis trict, had amounted to nothing whatever. The amendment of Mr. Saulsbury was re-

Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, submitted an amendment as follows: "And also for ascertaining by such survey whether it is practicable to construct a ship canal city of New York to Galveston in the State

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said that the adoption of this resolution did not commis congress to construct any one of the works described in it. The question must be met premptly by congress.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said that the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina (Merrimon) had no bearing whatever upon the subject. The proposition before the

Senate was to cheapen TRANSPORTATION FROM THE WEST place of to the East, and that submitted by the gentleman applied to the seaboard. There

note for the \$200,000 required and \$50,000 more if it should be shown that the work could be accomplished. He dissented, however, from the views of the committee on transportation that the competition of railroads constructed by private parties did n t cheapen transportation. He doubted the feasability of some of these plans, and thought the improvements would cost more than had been estimated. He did not feel himself authorized to vote millions of money from the national treasury which would be required to carry out all these schemes. He would not besitate to vote \$10,000,000 for a canal at the mouth of the Mississippi river if it were shown that such a canal would stand. But he would not vote one million for it antil it were shown by competent en-gineers that the plan was a fessible one. He referred to the bill introduced by himself, some time ago for congress to charter a company to construct a railroad from the east to the west. He hoped that before the adjournment the bill would be passed Pending the discussion on the transportaticu resolution the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE BELGIAN TREATY-ARMY APPROPRIA-TIONS-PENSIONS AND WAR CLAIMS-THE PROPOSED CANADIAN TREATY—EADS' PLAN FOR IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPL.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on fereign affairs, reported a joint resolution, providing for the termination of the treaty of the 17th of July, 1865, between the United States and Belgium, which proves detrimental to American commerce. Passed.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to take action thereon. The first amendment was to add a provision limiting the number of enlisted men to 25,000, the words "including Indian scouts," were concurred in, with the addition that "this pro-vision shall not be construed to diminish the signal service and that the signal corps shall be maintained as now organized under the authority of the secretary of war. The next important amendment was to insert in the paragraph which forbids the payment of money for transportation to railroads which received grants on the condition that they should be a public highway for the use of the government, free trom toll or other charge, the words "or upon any other conditions for the use of such road," the object being to avoid any technical limitation that might be put on the definition. The amendment was concurred in without objection. All the amendments affecting the decision by various bureaus of war, the department of claims for quartermasters stores, etc., were non concurred in. The billwas then sent to the conference committee.

ence report on the navy appropriation bill.

On the motion of Mr. Rusk, of Wisconsin. amend the pension acts and to increase the pensions of totally disabled men, were taken from the speaker's table and sent to the committee of conference, Messrs, Rusk, Small and Holman, of Indiana, were appointed such a committee.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, from the committee on war claims, reported a bill extending to the 3d of March, 1875, the time for presenting petitions for the allowance of claims to the commissioner of claims in all cases where sufficient reason is shown for their nonpresentation within the time prescribed by law. After a speech in explanation of the bill by Mr. Lawrence, an amendment offered by him for the appointment of two additional commissioners was adopted, and years making the rapid strides that it had an amendment offered by Mr. Cobb, of North Carolina, to allow claims for buildings and grounds occupied by the army or navy in the Southern states was rejected, yeas 111, nays 111. Another amendment offered by Mr. Cobb, of North Carolina, providing that the submission to a de facto authority of a state in rebellion, or service in the enrolled militia or in the confederate army shall not be regarded as conclusive proof of disloyalty, was rejected without the yess and nays.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost, yeas 83, nays 133. Mr. Maynard then moved to recommit the bill to the committee on

WAR CLAIMS.

Agreed to and the bill was recommitted. Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to

offer the following: WHEREAS, by section 7, article 1st, of the constitution of the United States it is provided that all bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, and by section 8 of the said article it is further provided that congress shall have power to levy and collect taxes, duties, irr posts and

nations; therefore be it Resolved, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to inform this House whether the executive department of the government is at this time engaged in considering the terms of a treaty by which commerce between the United States and the British Provinces of North America is to be regulated, and by which congress will be deprived of its constitutionpassing near the Atlantic seaboard from the al right to control these important subjects thus specifically confided to it by the express terms of the constitution.

Mr. Cox, of New York, objected, saying that the resolution was a reflection on the administration, and that he would rather encourage the administration in the matter. He wanted reciprocity. The resolution was not received. Mr. Hurlbpt, of Illinois, from the commit-

tee on railways and canals, called up the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and proceeded to explain and advocate it. The bill authorizes James B. Eads and his associates to proceed in the work of deepening the channels of one of the outlets or passes of the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico, to be selected by himself by permanent jetties, etc. The privileges of the bill are to be revoked un-The whole sum not to exceed \$5,000,000. Commissioners are to be appointed by the president to examine the work and payments are to be made on the report, and when they report that a channel of 28 feet has been permanently established, an additional \$6,000,000 is to be paid at yearly intervals.

Mr. McCreary, of Iowa, chairman of the committee, opposed the bill in that form, as being too much like the Sanborn contracts, and contended that the engineering problems should be studied and solved by the United States engineer corps, and that what-